

Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

VOL. XII, NO. 53, PAGES 1461-1506

WEEK ENDING DEC. 31, 1954

OUTLOOK FOR 1955

Familiar Issues Should Dominate First Session Of 84th Congress

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

QUARTERLY INDEX

THE NEW CONGRESS:

HOW IT ORGANIZES AND
APPOINTS COMMITTEES

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Only News Bureau Exclusively Devoted To Congress

1156 NINETEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C.

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capitol quotes

PRESIDENT'S POWER

"In explaining why he did not want to take any direct action against Red China for jailing our soldiers as spies, the President did make one very significant statement. That statement was that he would ask the approval of Congress before entering any further conflicts. This appeals to millions of Americans who saw a severe war in Korea and thousands of our boys killed when there was no declaration of war. If the President means what he said and will not retreat, he deserves much praise. But we have heard similar statements coming from a President at least once before, and that pledge was not kept." Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.), Dec. 28 newsletter.

I PLEDGE...

"Soon a new Congress will be assembling. It will be faced with problems complex and frightening. What to do about Russia, Red China, the United Nations, our so-called allies whose lack of strength and unity and loyalty to us has been deeply discouraging, domestic tangles which see our President trying to play ball with a Congress politically at odds with many of his programs and policies -- all this makes a grim picture. . . These are days when every Member of Congress must subordinate partisan politics, for the most part, and unite behind our chosen leader, because our world is at stake. We cannot afford to be divided by peanut-bickering. As one Congressman going back to Capitol Hill to take part in discussions and decisions meaning everything to the future of America, I pledge whole allegiance to the Constitution and present-day principles of our country. Let partisanship wait." Rep. Earl Wilson (R Ind.), Dec. 27 newsletter.

CLOUDED CRYSTAL BALL

"The international picture remains confused. Russia is losing out in Europe, but the situation in Asia is another matter. Most experts believe the danger of war with Russia is receding; and that if war does come, it will be in the Pacific, from some unforeseen development. Administration requests for the continuance of American aid to foreign countries -- and especially for the establishment of a new economic aid program for Asia -- are expected to run into heavy going on Capitol Hill. The folks at home -- who guide the thinking on Capitol Hill -- are growing a bit weary of high taxes and continued high foreign spending." Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R Ohio), Dec. 27 newsletter.

PREDICTIONS

"The New Year will bring many new problems to supplement the old ones that have not yet been solved. New approaches will be employed and many of the old problems will be solved in whole or in part, as well as many of the new ones. All of man's problems will not be solved in 1955, or in any other year, but great progress will be made in all fields. . . There is little chance that any major armed conflict will occur. We can expect local hostilities in several places, the exact locale to be chosen by the Russian and the Red Chinese governments. It can be expected that Red China will increase the tempo of its campaign to take Formosa. The intensity of this increase will depend upon what Red China thinks the United States will do in a showdown. The European countries will gain strength in 1955, and there is an excellent chance that the barrier against the encroachment of communism in that section of the world will be measurably strengthened." Rep. Walter Rogers (D Tex.), Dec. 22 newsletter.

KEFAUVER VS. EISENHOWER

"The facts of life are that for the past two years this Nation has had practically no leadership. The President has taken a bold stand one day, such as his recommendations for enlightened and expanded trade agreements, only to quietly fold his tent and surrender before the onslaughts of his own party the next day. . . We will not tolerate any further give-aways of our national resources. We want our resources developed for the people and in this there is a place for private industry and public developments working side by side." Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), Dec. 21 statement.

REPUBLIC OF WEST VIRGINIA

"Such is our position (in the First Congressional District) at this time that if, instead of our being one of the 48 states of the union, West Virginia was one of the small and independent nations whose economies this country is striving to strengthen through our reciprocal trade policies, I have little doubt but that our Government would long ago have rushed to the rescue with offers of monetary assistance, trade concessions and Point 4 Programs." Rep. Robert H. Mollohan (D W. Va.), Dec. 28 newsletter.

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OUTLOOK FOR 1955

Military Manpower, Taxation, Farm Price Supports, Foreign Aid

Will Highlight Debate In First Session Of 84th Congress

Many an old speech will serve Congress well in 1955, when several of the big issues will be retreads.

But the familiar plot -- like boy meets girl -- emerges as a brand-new drama each time new stars and bit players, with new motivations, in a new atmosphere, embroider the basic pattern with fresh twists.

Congressional Quarterly's annual outlook survey indicates that headlines will chronicle debate and action on such issues as military manpower, taxation, farm price supports, foreign aid, reciprocal trade, relations with Communist nations, and public vs. private power. All familiar, all recently at center stage.

Political timing will provide one new plot twist. Committed by their 1954 campaign line, Democrats will press for rigid farm price supports and increased personal tax exemptions. But their strategists apparently have decided to save the vote-wrangling finale for 1956 -- an election year.

Another twist is a question mark: How well will the Republican Administration get along with the Democratic 84th Congress and with lukewarm supporters in the GOP? President Eisenhower is trying to achieve harmony through consultations with Congressional leaders -- emphasizing foreign affairs and national defense when he confers with Democrats.

NEW MANPOWER PROPOSALS

Military manpower may develop as the biggest issue of 1955. The Administration claims its pro-

gram will maintain military strength over the long haul. Major components of the formula: Extend the two-year draft four years; train 100,000 youths annually for six months in a variation of Universal Military Training; build up the reserves; cut back forces on active duty.

The manpower program probably will face opposition on two broad fronts:

Hostility toward any peacetime plan to keep constituents' sons in uniform.

Skepticism on reduction of standing forces before the Russian bear is tamed.

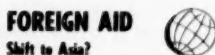
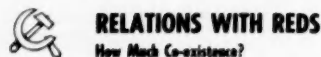
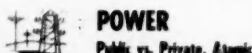
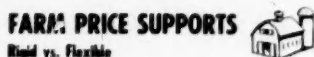
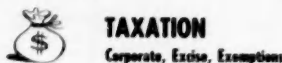
Defense consumes dollars as well as men, so taxation again will be an issue.

The Administration will ask Congress to postpone scheduled cuts in corporation and excise taxes, and will oppose any Democratic attempts to increase individual income tax exemptions. With the budget still teetering off balance, the President must again ask Congress to raise the debt ceiling above the permanent, \$275 billion limit.

POWER DEBATE

Power -- atomic and electric -- will spark debate. The Administration's "partnership" policy calls for greater participation by private utilities and state and local agencies. Ranged in opposition are advocates of expanding federal activity, who charge that national resources are being given away for private benefit.

Focus on Defense, Pocketbook Issues
CONGRESSIONAL OUTLOOK '55



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Congress may act on such plans as the Upper Colorado, Hell's Canyon, and the Niagara projects. Other contact points: The Dixon-Yates contract with the Atomic Energy Commission, and expansion of Tennessee Valley Authority service.

Revival of rigid price supports for basic farm commodities is unlikely in 1955, although the attempt will be made. The main assault on flexible supports probably will be launched in 1956, when the scheduled reduction of minimum price guarantees will sharpen the issue. Other major farm battles will be fought over acreage controls and conservation policy.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGHT

Segments of agriculture, along with certain industries, need foreign trade to remain prosperous. But other groups lose markets to competitive imports. That's the setting for a duel over tariffs. President Eisenhower, who accepted a stop-gap extension of the reciprocal trade law in 1954, will seek a three-year program -- with authority for further reductions of tariffs -- in 1955.

Just a few pitch pipes will set the tone of foreign policy debate and action. If Communist China releases the imprisoned American airmen, advocates of such "tough" policies as a blockade will be muffled. If nations allied with the democracies pull hard at their bootstraps -- stiffening military preparedness and bolstering their economies -- Congress may harmonize on foreign aid.

Many labor leaders appraised the election results as a slight gain for their viewpoint, but chances remain slim for a revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law that will please the unions. The President probably will submit revision recommendations similar to those rejected by Congress in 1954. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has urged the states to repeal "right-to-work" laws, which ban the union shop, but the President has not committed himself on this point. The Taft-Hartley law permits the union shop except where forbidden by state laws.

NEW MINIMUM WAGE?

Mitchell also favors an increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents to 85 or 90 cents an hour, and an expansion of coverage. Some Congressmen want a bigger increase. The President said in 1954 the time was not ripe for raising the minimum.

Statehood for Hawaii was stymied in 1954 by the insistence of Senate Democrats that Alaska be admitted to the Union, too. The President probably will renew his recommendation for Hawaiian statehood alone.

The Administration will submit a revised version of the health re-insurance plan killed in 1954. Mr. Eisenhower calls the plan an answer to those who would socialize medicine. The federal government would assume part of the extra risks entailed in expansion of private health insurance.

FEDERAL PAY RAISE

Federal employees are confident they will get a pay raise. Civil service and the Administration's security-loyalty program will also be debated.

Alleged subversion and infiltration will remain issues, along with proposals for formulating codes of ethics and procedures for Congressional hearings and investigations.

Other major issues in prospect for 1955 include housing, school aid, curbs on treaty powers, postal rates, suffrage for 18-year-olds, regulation of lobbies, federal reorganization, small business, anti-trust policy, and highway construction. (For details and background, see CQ Weekly report, pp. 1463 ff.)

Fact Sheet

MANY ISSUES TO COME UP IN 1955 MAY BE PREDICTED

Congress will consider thousands of issues during its 1955 session. The record undoubtedly will be spiced with surprises, but much of the year's "history" can be outlined in advance. Here is a check list of major issues that may come up. Issues are grouped in eight major categories. Page references are to CQ material that will supply background.

Agriculture

PRICE SUPPORTS

Flexible price supports ranging from 82.5 to 90 percent of parity will take effect for five basic commodities -- wheat, cotton, corn, rice, peanuts -- effective Jan. 1, 1955. Flexible supports will replace current rigid supports, which are fixed at 90 percent of parity. The flexible range will widen to 75 to 90 percent of parity effective Jan. 1, 1956.

Attempts will be made to restore rigid supports or to raise the 1956 minimum above 75 percent of parity. (For details on price supports and other farm issues, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1413ff.)

PARITY

Some Congressmen may attempt to postpone the transition to "modern" parity scheduled to begin in 1956 for wheat, corn, cotton, and peanuts. There is some sentiment for complete revision of the parity formula for all commodities.

LOW-INCOME FARMERS

Long-range programs for aiding farmers in very low income brackets -- those who don't produce enough to be helped much by price supports -- may be examined when an Administration study is completed. Most proposals are based on supplementing income by making industrial jobs available.

PRICE SPREADS

Committees will investigate the spread between prices received by farmers and paid by consumers at retail -- spotlighting the role of middlemen.

ACREAGE

Wheat and cotton interests may attempt to increase acreage allotments.

Congress will examine the issue of diverted acreage. Some favor strict controls, others would curb Agriculture Department authority to invoke "cross-compliance" and related regulations.

TRADE

Programs for foreign disposal of surpluses may be expanded. Depending on their degree of dependence on exports and potential competition from imports, segments of agriculture differ on foreign trade policy. Producers of export commodities, for example, generally favor reduced tariffs. The dairy industry, which competes with imports, generally wants to retain and strengthen import quotas and other controls.

DOMESTIC DISPOSAL

Plans for cut-rate or free disposal of surpluses will be examined. A food-stamp plan is one possibility.

Research for development of new markets and new uses has been emphasized by the Agriculture Department. Congress may expand these programs

Marketing agreements and orders may be expanded.

CONSERVATION

Controversy may be renewed over the size of payments to farmers for practicing soil conservation.

Attempts may be made to transfer jurisdiction over conservation programs from the federal government to the states.

Additional restrictions may be placed on the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to control selection of members of farmer committees.

Policy for handling public lands -- including grazing lands -- will be examined. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1046.)

Debate and action on water policy will tie in with the power controversy. (See "Taxes and Economic Policy" category.)

Extension of Rural Electrification Administration activities is a perennial issue. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 830.)

DISASTER AID

Federal programs for aid to farmers hit by drought and other natural disasters will be examined when they come up for extension of authorizations and for appropriation of funds. There have been some demands for reducing aid to large, prosperous farm operations, and for requiring states to pay a bigger share of the cost. On the other hand, there have been complaints that relief measures are inadequate. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 577, 956, 1046.)

SUGAR

Although the Sugar Act will not expire until 1956, consideration is scheduled to begin in 1955.

MEXICAN LABOR

Attempts to invoke stricter controls against "wet-backs" -- Mexican farm laborers who enter the U.S. illegally -- probably will be met with opposition by farmers who rely on the cheap labor. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 586.)

Appropriations

BUDGET

Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey has conceded that another budget deficit is in prospect for fiscal 1956, delaying for at least a year fulfillment of the Administration's campaign pledge to balance the budget.

Humphrey is represented as determined to keep the deficit as small as possible. There are conflicts within the Administration -- and within Congress -- over allocation of funds. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1425.)

FOREIGN AID

The State Department and Foreign Operations Administration plan an expanded program of economic aid for under-developed nations, with emphasis on Asia. Economy-minded members of the Administration and of Congress traditionally look hard at foreign aid -- particularly in the non-military field -- when seeking to cut appropriations and the budget. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1399, 1425.)

DEFENSE

Democrats challenged Administration estimates of defense requirements during the 83rd Congress, charging that security was being endangered in efforts to cut back spending. They concentrated on the Air Force, trying unsuccessfully to increase funds beyond totals requested by the Administration. Similar questioning of Administration estimates is likely in the 84th Congress, particularly in view of the Administration's plan, announced Dec. 20, to accelerate reduction of military manpower. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1458.)

MISCELLANEOUS

Policy conflicts on many other programs also will shake down into tugs of war over appropriations. Of particular interest to Members of Congress are flood control, rivers and harbors, and navigation projects for their states and districts. (See also individual categories.)

Education And Welfare

HEALTH RE-INSURANCE

Congress denied one of the President's major requests of 1954 when the House killed a bill to establish a health re-insurance system. The system was designed to encourage expansion of private health insurance through partial assumption of exceptional risks by the federal government. Mr. Eisenhower said he would try again in 1955, and a revised version of the plan has been prepared. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1324.)

HOUSING

Authorization for public-housing starts will expire June 30, 1955. The President requested a program extending through June 30, 1958, and may renew his request. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 945.)

Congress granted most of Mr. Eisenhower's other housing requests, but he may resubmit recommendations which were turned down. Democrats may lead a drive for a more ambitious housing program than the Administration favors.

There may be additional repercussions resulting from recent investigations of housing "windfalls" and other abuses of federal housing programs. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1460.)

SCHOOLS

State-level conferences on problems of the schools are under way and will culminate in a White House conference in 1955. From these conferences and from other studies, proposals will develop for various types of federal aid, particularly in the field of school construction. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1240.)

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Democrats failed in 1954 to increase amounts and duration of unemployment compensation benefits through federal action. The President had urged the states to act individually. The issue may arise again. Most of Mr. Eisenhower's recommendations for expansion of coverage were granted by Congress, but he may resubmit those that were rejected or modified. For example, the President recommended that coverage be extended to firms employing as few as one person, but Congress set the cut-off line at four employees. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1079.)

SOCIAL SECURITY

Congress and the Administration have been studying large-scale revision of formulas for health and welfare grants to states. Such revision would raise questions of state vs. federal authority and responsibility. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 547.)

Attempts may be made to expand coverage beyond the limits of the 1954 expansion.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

The Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, which has held a long series of hearings, may develop recommendations for legislation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1326.)

Foreign Policy

RED CHINA

Debate has begun on policy toward Communist China, particularly with reference to imprisonment of American military men. Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) has led demands for tough action, including a blockade of the Chinese mainland. The President, at least for the time being, has rejected such a course.

Policy on defense of Nationalist China's minor outposts will be discussed, along with support of Nationalist military operations against the mainland.

Little opposition is foreseen when the mutual defense treaty with Nationalist China goes before the Senate for consent to ratification. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1426.)

Hearings have been held on the Southeast Asia Collective Defense (SEATO) Treaty. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1362.)

UNITED NATIONS

United Nations prestige -- and support in Congress -- will rise or fall with the success or failure of UN efforts to free imprisoned American military men. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1425.)

The UN will consider revision of its Charter in 1955, and Congress may have some suggestions. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1186.)

Security and loyalty programs governing U.S. citizens employed by the UN are a touchy subject in Congress. There may be repercussions from the General Assembly's final decision to pay indemnities to Americans dismissed from UN jobs. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 939.)

Congress periodically expresses opposition to admission of Communist China to the United Nations. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 988.)

RED TRADE

Some Congressmen can be counted on to propose sanctions to cut off allied trade with Communist China. These proposals generally would involve reduction of foreign aid to those who trade with the Reds. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 890.)

FOREIGN AID

Current law provides for termination of economic aid and of the Foreign Operations Administration on June 30, 1955. The Administration will request extension of the program, but the Treasury Department and Congress will exert pressure for reduction of appropriations and expenditures. An expanded program of economic aid is being developed in the Administration. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1399; see also "Appropriations" category.)

Related to the aid and trade programs are other proposals for international economic development, including the International Finance Corporation. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1377.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE

President Eisenhower recommended a three-year extension of the (Reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act -- with authority for further reduction of import duties -- but accepted a one-year "as is" extension with the understanding that Congress would consider his broader program in 1955.

He will resubmit a similar program, based on recommendations by the (Randall) Commission on Foreign Economic Policy. While some sentiment exists for a still broader program -- perhaps a five-year or indefinite extension -- even a short-term extension will set off one of the year's biggest debates. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1377.)

Also in the trade field, consideration of the President's request for revision of the Buy American Act -- which gives U.S. firms an edge in bidding for government contracts -- was deferred to 1955.

There may be action to formalize U.S. participation in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1208.)

TREATY POWERS

Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) will introduce a new version of his proposed constitutional amendment to restrict powers to make and implement treaties and other international agreements. The 1954 version, after amendment, was supported by a majority of the Senate, but fell

Presidential Messages

Congress will convene Jan. 5. The stream of Presidential messages will begin the next day. Major messages that have been scheduled so far:

Jan. 6 -- State of the Union
Jan. 10 -- Foreign trade
Jan. 11 -- Civil service pay
Jan. 13 -- Military pay and benefits
Jan. 17 -- Budget
Jan. 20 -- Economic Report

Other messages and reports are required by law, while specific programs will also be presented.

one vote short of the necessary two-thirds majority. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 282.)

WESTERN EUROPE

The President has already submitted for ratification treaties for western military unity and German membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1377.)

ATOMIC ENERGY

Legislation to implement the President's "atoms for peace" plan may be considered. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1342.)

Congress will keep tabs on operation of new provisions of law liberalizing authority for international exchange of nuclear materials and information. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 981.)

IMMIGRATION

Administrators of the 1953 law for admission of extra-quota refugees have been criticized for the low rate of actual admissions, and investigation is likely. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 242ff; CQ Weekly Report, p. 1439.)

There may be renewed efforts to revise the McCarran-Walter immigration law of 1952. (CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 241.)

ALIEN PROPERTY

West German demands for return of assets seized by the U.S. gathered momentum as an issue in 1954 (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1041.)

Labor

TAFT-HARTLEY

Revision of the Taft-Hartley labor law again will be an issue. The President probably will submit recommendations similar to those rejected in 1954, and other proposals -- some "pro-labor" and some "pro-management" -- may also be debated. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 611.)

Miscellaneous - Administrative

STATEHOOD

Statehood for Hawaii was stymied in 1954 by the insistence of Senate Democrats that Alaska be admitted to the Union, too. President Eisenhower is expected to renew his recommendation for Hawaiian statehood, and the controversy will be resumed. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 993.)

POST OFFICE

The Administration's request for increased postal rates was denied in 1954, and probably will be renewed.

Postal employees want a pay raise, but the Administration refused to sanction such an increase without an offsetting boost in postage rates. And the Administration's pay-raise suggestions include reclassification proposals which have encountered opposition. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 947.)

There may be an investigation of so-called "junk-mail" -- third-class advertising matter which is not addressed to individuals by name.

FEDERAL PAY

The President pocket-vetoed a 1954 bill to raise pay for federal employees. There is considerable support -- perhaps enough to override a veto -- for a pay boost in 1955. The President favors a pay increase, but conflict arises over degree and method. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1108.)

There may be action on recommendations by a study commission that Congressional and judicial pay be increased. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 96.)

PATRONAGE

The Administration has been accused of weakening the civil service merit system through orders designed to give Republicans first crack at certain federal jobs. The President denied the charges, but Democrats probably will keep the issue alive. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1343)

NOMINATIONS

Democrats blocked action on "controversial" nominations by the President during the censure session of the Senate. His nominations for major federal jobs may arouse controversy during the 84th Congress on partisan and regional grounds. Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) has said he will oppose all nominations to the Supreme Court and to the cabinet until a nominee is chosen from Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, or South Dakota. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1372, 1457.)

CIVIL DEFENSE

Civil Defense Programs and appropriations are continually under re-examination as additional super-weapons are developed. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 751, 1429.)

PROBE RULES

Action may develop from committee studies of proposals for formulating codes of ethics and procedures for Congressional hearings and investigations. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1197.)

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has urged the states to repeal "right-to-work" laws, which ban the union shop, but the President said Mitchell's statement did not necessarily reflect the Administration's views. The Taft-Hartley law permits the union shop except where forbidden by state laws. There may be attempts to delete the state's discretionary authority, or to ban the union shop on a nationwide basis. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1426.)

MINIMUM WAGE

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell favors an increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents to 85 or 90 cents an hour, and an expansion of coverage. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1426.) There is some sentiment for a bigger increase. The President said in 1954 the time was not ripe for raising the minimum.

UNION WELFARE FUNDS

The House Education and Labor Special Subcommittee for Investigation of Union Welfare and Pension Funds, which has been investigating alleged abuses in administration of funds, plans to recommend corrective legislation unless unions take action. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 1411.)

ANNUAL WAGE

The guaranteed annual wage is one of labor's major goals for 1955. The issue may be confined to union-management negotiations, or Congress may act. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1103.)

Military And Veterans

MANPOWER

The Administration will request a four-year extension of the draft.

More controversial recommendations are being formulated to expand the military reserve system and to establish a form of Universal Military Training. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1385ff, 1458.)

The Administration plans to accelerate reduction of military manpower and to cut the draft rate. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1458.)

PAY, PRIVILEGES

The Administration plans to ask Congress to raise the pay scale for the military services, and to liberalize certain fringe benefits for military men and their dependents. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1403.)

VETERANS BENEFITS

There may be action to liberalize and extend the duration of veterans' benefits, and to tighten administration.

In a continuing lobby battle, the American Medical Association has attempted to restrict medical benefits, and the American Legion has charged AMA with a "sordid plan to destroy VA (Veterans Administration) medical and hospital treatment" for veterans with non-service-connected disabilities. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 874.)

INTERNAL SECURITY

Investigations of alleged subversion and infiltration will continue against a background of uncertainty over the role to be played by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1424.)

Leading Democrats have expressed bitterness over Republican campaign use of the Communists-in-government issue. They are expected to investigate operation of the security-loyalty program in federal agencies. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1301.)

Several rejected Administration proposals for anti-subversive legislation may be resubmitted. These include a bill to permit use of wire-tape evidence in certain cases. There may be legislation to tidy up the law designed to outlaw the Communist Party. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1140.)

Repercussions may result from the investigation of tax-exempt foundations. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1459.)

REORGANIZATION

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government will file one or more interim reports and a final report by May 31, 1955. Recommendations may arouse more controversy than the reports of the first Hoover Commission, since the current group delves into policy as well as structure. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 960.)

CIVIL RIGHTS

The Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation, and its forthcoming decrees on implementation, will set off debate and may lead to legislative action. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 674, 689ff.)

Segregation often becomes an issue when Congress acts on federal aid to states and localities -- in the field of housing, for example.

Other civil rights measures, including bills to establish a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission, probably will be introduced, but there are no signs that drives for enactment will build up enough steam.

18-YEAR-OLD SUFFRAGE

The President may again propose a constitutional amendment to lower the voting age to 18. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 678.)

LOBBY REGULATION

Legislation to tighten regulation of lobbying probably will be considered. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 938.)

SUPREME COURT

A proposed constitutional amendment to limit membership on the Supreme Court to nine may be resubmitted. The amendment, which also would require federal judges to retire at 75, was approved by the Senate in 1954. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1072.)

White House Conferences

For data on White House consultations with Congressional leaders, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1343, 1377, 1395, 1438.

INDIANS

Congress is on record as favoring an end to the status of American Indians as wards of the federal government, and additional legislation to carry out this policy is expected. Other issues will concern federal benefits for Indians. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 633.)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Home rule and national suffrage for the District of Columbia are perennial issues, and so are the District's finances. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 112.)

Taxes - Economic Policy

TAXATION

The President will ask Congress to postpone scheduled reductions in corporation income taxes and excises on certain products. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1438.)

Democrats will introduce legislation to increase personal income tax exemptions from \$600 to \$700, but a concerted push for passage may be delayed until 1956. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1359.)

Democrats also may try to repeal 1954 legislation which granted tax relief to recipients of dividend income. And opposing forces may try to broaden this tax relief.

Other provisions and omissions of the 1954 omnibus tax-revision bill also will be re-examined. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1394.)

New efforts may be made to broaden the tax liability of cooperatives. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1419.)

The Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (scheduled to report by March 1, 1955, on federal-state relations in such controversial fields as aid and taxation. Gasoline taxation will be a big issue. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 960.)

DEBT CEILING

The Administration asked the 83rd Congress to raise the ceiling on the federal debt from \$275 billion to \$290 billion, but Congress granted a temporary increase to \$281 billion. Unless Congress acts, the ceiling will revert to \$275 billion June 30, 1955. The debt was \$278.3 billion Dec. 3. A new request for an increase probably will be placed before Congress. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1421.)

POWER

Related to the government-in-business issue are controversies over public vs. private power development. The Administration's "partnership" policy -- calling for greater participation by private utilities and state and local agencies -- is ranged against advocates of expanding federal activity, who charge that national resources are being given away for private benefit. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 309.)

Specific power projects scheduled for consideration by the 84th Congress include the Upper Colorado, Fryingpan-Arkansas, Hell's Canyon, and Niagara. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 428, 987, 994.)

Administration recommendations and Congressional action on the Tennessee Valley Authority will be watched for clues to the trend on public-power policy. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1088.)

Some Democrats hope to block the Dixon-Yates contract to build a plant to supply power to the TVA to replace power supplied by TVA to Atomic Energy Commission facilities. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1458.)

ATOMIC POWER

A special aspect of the power issue concerns controversy over the role of private enterprise in developing atomic energy. For example, there may be action to revise the 1954 law requiring holders of patents on atomic developments to license competitive firms to use their developments. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 343, 1075.)

STATE OF ECONOMY

Nostrums for avoiding a recession and curbing unemployment will compete for approval. Both parties use these issues as vehicles for crystallizing the differences in their economic programs.

Affected by the recession and unemployment issues will be such areas of interest as taxation, public works, trade, monetary-fiscal policy, and allocation of government contracts.

HIGHWAYS

A study commission is examining the President's proposal for a 10-year highway program which might cost as much as \$50 billion. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1426.)

ANTI-TRUST

A study commission will report to the Attorney General on its study of the anti-trust laws and their administration. Among points being considered are business mergers and possible extension of anti-trust prohibitions to labor unions. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 962, 1255.)

PRICING

Legal restrictions on price discrimination may be considered. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 899.)

Federal authorization of state fair trade laws also may be re-examined. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1375.)

REGULATION OF FINANCE

Congress may go beyond the 1954 revision of laws for regulation of dealings in securities. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 956.)

Legislation may be introduced to regulate bank holding companies. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1394.)

Bills will be introduced to regulate trading in coffee. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1427.)

MONETARY-FISCAL POLICY

Hearings have been held on the Administration's monetary-fiscal policies, which may be examined further in 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1427.)

There also may be proposals for returning to the gold standard or a modification thereof. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 427.)

SMALL BUSINESS

The Small Business Administration will expire in 1955 unless extended by Congress. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with SBA's policy on granting loans. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 625 ff., 649.)

MARITIME

Maritime interests probably will seek additional legislation to aid the shipping industry. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1136.)

CUSTOMS

Congress called for a study by the Tariff Commission of proposals to simplify and otherwise revise customs regulations, procedures, rate structures and classifications. Action may come in 1955. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 956.)

GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

Conflict will continue over the federal government's proper role in commercial and semi-commercial enterprises. Sale of government-owned synthetic-rubber facilities is one example. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 475, 1058.)

STRATEGIC MATERIALS

Legislation for stockpiling and controlling strategic materials may be revised. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1142, 1396.)

Congressional Calendar

REPORTS, EXPIRING STATUTES MAY CUE ACTION

The calendar will cue much of Congress' action during 1955. Listed below is a time-table of expiring major statutes. Also noted are deadlines for some of the reports on which legislation may be based. Except where otherwise noted, dates refer to 1955.

Dec. 31, 1954

Renegotiation Act (government contracts).

Jan. 1

Special formula for reduced taxation of life insurance companies.

Jan. 3

Report by Secretary of Agriculture on dairy problems.

March 1

Authority for sale of government-owned feed grains at 110 percent of parity.

Report by Secretary of Agriculture on two-price system for rice.

Final report by Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

March 15

Tariff Commission progress report on customs simplification.

April 1

Temporary increase in corporation tax rate. (Rate scheduled for reduction.)

Temporary increase in excise tax rates on automobiles, gasoline, cigarettes, liquor. (Scheduled for reduction.)

President's authority to submit reorganization plans.

May 1

Rubber Act. (Act, which provides for government operation of synthetic-rubber facilities and for their disposal, could expire before or after this date, depending on certain contingencies.)

May 31

Final report by second Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government.

June 12

(Reciprocal) Trade Agreements Act.

June 30

Mutual Security (foreign aid) Act.
Authorization for 35,000 public-housing units.

Title I housing-repair program.

Military housing insurance.

Direct home loans to veterans.

Standby authority for housing aid in critical defense areas.

Suspension of import taxes on copper and duties on metal scrap. (Taxes and duties scheduled to return.)

Small Business Act.

Increase in public debt limit to \$281 billion. (Scheduled to revert to \$275 billion.)

Authority to make advance and progress payments to contractors to facilitate defense.

Free postage for armed forces in certain areas.

Authority to make emergency agriculture loans.

Authority for negotiated sale of surplus property by General Services Administrator.

Assorted provisions of Defense Production Act, including authority for priorities and allocations.

Authority to make loans to public bodies for federal, state, and municipal projects.

Temporary formula for computation of federal aid to schools in federally-impacted areas. (Three percent "absorption" requirement scheduled to take effect.)

July 1

Military draft.

War-risk and detention benefits for federal employees.

Federal authority to acquire and build defense production facilities.

Dependents Assistance Act.

Drafting and commissioning medical and dental personnel.

Missing Persons Act.

July 14

Authority to make special livestock loans.

Aug. 21

Deadline for Korean War civilian internees and prisoners of war to file claims under War Claims Act.

Nov. 30

Deadline for White House Conference on Education.

Dec. 31

Duty-free entry of Philippine goods.

Authority to recruit Mexican agricultural workers.

Price supports for five basic commodities from 82.5 to 90 percent of parity. (Range scheduled to widen to 75-90 Jan. 1, 1956.)

"Old" parity formula for wheat, corn, cotton, peanuts.

Dec. 31, 1956

Sugar Act of 1948. (Action on extension scheduled for 1955.)

On Opening Day...

TRADITION RULES CHANGE-OVER IN CONGRESS

Traditional opening-day procedure will govern Senators and Representatives who meet at 12 noon Jan. 5 to organize the 84th Congress.

Both House and Senate must swear in new Members, elect new officers and announce party leaders. The Senate will take about an hour to carry out the organizational process, while it will be several hours before the House is ready to do business.

But the Nov. 2 election made the outcome a foregone conclusion: Democrats, after playing a minority role for the past two years, will take control of both chambers.

Here is how the House will organize:

Lyle Snader, Clerk of the House in the 83rd Congress, will call the chamber to order. He will preside during the invocation and the roll-call of Members-elect. Then he will announce that nominations for Speaker are in order.

RAYBURN VS. MARTIN

The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus will nominate Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.), who has been Speaker each time since 1940 that Democrats have had control. The Chairman of the Republican Conference will nominate Rep. Joseph R. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.), who was Speaker in the 83rd Congress.

The two party conferences are composed of Representatives-elect, who meet before each new Congress convenes to make their choices for House officers and party leaders.

Snader will order a roll call, and Representatives-elect will answer with the name of a nominee. Since Democrats will have a 231-203 edge -- one seat, that held by the late Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.), is vacant -- Rayburn will be elected. He'll make a brief address, then ask the ranking member of his Party -- Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- to administer the oath of office.

MEMBERS TAKE OATH

Rayburn will next administer the oath to all Members present en bloc.

The Chairman of the Democratic Caucus will then offer a resolution naming the Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper and Postmaster. The Chairman of the Republican Conference will offer a substitute resolution, naming GOP candidates for the posts. The Democratic ticket will be accepted, probably by voice vote, and the new officers will be sworn in.

References

Additional information on how Congress organizes may be found in "The United States Congress Organization and Procedure," by Floyd M. Riddick, assistant Senate parliamentarian, pages 11-12, 42-63, 87-88, 101, 115, 127-145, 154-158, 323, 324 and 329-330.

Details on how the 83rd Congress organized in 1952 may be found in the Congressional Record, Vol. 99, Part 1, pages 3-11 for the Senate, 11-44 for the House.



Joseph W. Martin, Jr.



Sam Rayburn

A Chaplain will also be named, but the two Parties generally agree on this choice.

The House will then act to notify the Senate and President that the chamber is ready for business.

Adoption of rules is next. Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.), incoming Chairman of the Rules Committee, will offer a resolution providing for adoption of the rules of the 83rd Congress, with amendments, if any, agreed on by the Committee. Additional amendments may be offered from the floor.

Other opening-day business will include eulogies of deceased members, introduction of bills, and announcement of majority and minority leaders.

SENATE PICKS PRESIDENT

Senate organization will get underway when Vice President Richard M. Nixon calls the chamber to order. Next will come prayer by the Chaplain and presentation of election or appointment certificates by new Members. Nixon will administer the oath of office to the new Senators.

The Senate will notify the House it is ready for business, then probably will elect a president pro tempore.

Candidates for president pro tem are chosen by the two Senatorial party groups, the Republican Conference and Democratic Conference, before a new Congress convenes. The conferences also choose party policy and steering committees, committees on committees, floor leaders and whips, and candidates for the posts of Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, Chaplain and secretaries to the majority and minority.

POSTPONEMENT POSSIBLE

Election of officers may be postponed until later in the session at the discretion of the majority party.

The party breakdown -- 48 Democrats, 47 Republicans and one independent -- will give Democrats control, even though one of their number, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), will be absent at the session's start. Sen. Levett Saltonstall (R Mass.) has said he will pair with Kennedy on organization questions, and the lone independent, Sen. Wayne Morse (Ore.), has said he will vote with the Democrats.

Tables Will Turn

GOP FACING LOSSES IN SENATE COMMITTEE SHUFFLE

Democrats will claim one of the sweetest prizes for winning control of the Senate in November's election -- and Republicans will pay one of the bitter penalties for losing -- when Senate committee assignments are handed out in January.

Posts available to Democrats will increase from 99 to 112, while Republicans -- who had 112 committee assignments in the 83rd Congress -- will have to make do with 99.

Twenty-six Senate committee vacancies -- 17 of them on major committees -- will be filled by Democrats. Republicans will have only nine vacancies to fill, and only three of these will be on major committees. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1471.)

Beyond that, four Republicans will have to be "bumped" from their committees to get the minority party down to the "player limit." If seniority precedents are followed, Herman Welker (Idaho) will be dropped from the Agriculture Committee, Barry Goldwater (Ariz.) from Banking and Currency, Charles E. Potter (Mich.) from Government Operations, and Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.) from Rules.

NEW ASSIGNMENTS

New committee assignments will have to be found for Welker and Goldwater, but Potter and McCarthy still will have the allotted two posts each after being bumped. In addition, Democratic and Republican leaders must assign seven "new" Senators from each Party to two committees each.

As the picture looks today, Democrats will fill the following vacancies on major standing committees: Agriculture, one; Appropriations, three; Banking and Currency, two; Commerce, two; Finance, two; Foreign Relations, two; Interior, three; Judiciary, two.

Republicans will have one vacancy on each of three major committees: Appropriations, Armed Services and Interior.

On committees with fewer than 15 members -- roughly classified as minor -- Democrats will have these vacancies: District of Columbia, one; Government Operations, two; Post Office and Civil Service, two; Public Works, two; Rules, two.

Republicans will have vacancies on these minor committees: D.C., one; Labor and Public Welfare, two; Post Office and Civil Service, two; Public Works, one.

ASSUMPTIONS

This analysis is based on three assumptions:

Extension of the rules in force in 1954.

Re-assignment of Sen. Wayne Morse (1 Ore.) to the committees he served on during the 82nd Congress, Armed Services and Labor and Public Welfare.



A Democratic majority of one on each committee except the two on which Morse will hold seats, where Democratic and Republican strength will be equal.

Even so, the lineup of vacancies may differ slightly from the figures above, since some current members of committees may seek transfers to other committees.

The Democratic Steering Committee and Republican Committee on Committees map the main course of a Senator's career when they assign him to committees. The process of drafting committee slates is largely mechanical, depending on seniority. Freshman Senators usually must be satisfied with minor assignments, although Democrats decided two years ago to give every newcomer one important post. Old-timers get first choice when vacancies occur on the politically glamorous committees. Other factors considered include Members' preferences, previous experience in the field, as well as geographical balance of a committee's membership.

After completion of computations and horse-trading early in January, the Democratic and Republican Conferences -- composed of all Senators of the respective Parties -- will ratify the assignments. The majority and minority leaders will present the rosters -- including chairmen, who ordinarily are the members who have served longest on the committees concerned -- to the Senate. The Senate will elect the slates, and the 15 standing committees will go to work shaping the laws that will govern 163 million Americans.

TRADITION, RULES GOVERN COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

The Democratic and Republican Conferences -- composed of all Senators of the respective Parties -- caucus shortly before Congress convenes. The Democratic Conference selects a Steering Committee, the Republican Conference selects a parallel group, the Committee on Committees.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.) is Chairman of the Democratic Conference and Steering Committee.

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) is Chairman of the Republican Conference. Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) is Chairman of the GOP Committee on Committees.

The Steering Committee and Committee on Committees draft slates of committee assignments for members of their parties, after weighing seniority, expressed preferences, geographical balance, and qualifications.

Theoretically, all committee posts are vacant at the beginning of a Congress. Actually, assignments are made only to vacancies. Current members of committees keep their posts unless:

They want to switch to other committees where there are vacancies for which they are eligible.

They are "bumped" -- on the basis of seniority -- to reduce their party's membership to its allotment.

After approval by the respective party conferences, the slates -- including chairmen -- are presented to the Senate by the majority and minority leaders in the form of orders. Assignments take effect upon election of the slates -- approval of the orders -- by the Senate.

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

S Res 18 and S Res 180, adopted during the 83rd Congress, revised the rules governing size of standing committees and number of assignments allotted to each Senator. S Res 180 was to remain in effect only through 1954.

The rules for the 84th Congress have not yet been decided, but authorities at the Capitol expect the Senate to extend provisions of S Res 180. Vacancies to be filled, assuming extension of S Res 180, are listed in the box in the adjoining column, together with the number of posts already allotted to each party on the standing committees.

The total number of committee posts to be filled, assuming this rules set-up, will be 213 (112 Democrats, 99 Republicans, and two for Morse).

The number of vacancies would change if any Democrats or Republicans should switch from their current committees.

Senate rules provide that each Senator will get at least two committee posts and no more, with certain exceptions. Since there will be only 48 Democrats to fill 112 posts, and 47 Republicans for 99 slots, some members of each Party will be allotted three committees. S Res 180 provides that 16 members of the majority party and five of the minority may serve on three standing committees each if one or more of their assignments is to District of Columbia, Government Operations, or Post Office and Civil Service. S Res 180 includes a formula for varying the permissible number of triple assignments as the ratio of Democrats to Republicans changes.

There are many other possible combinations by which committee posts may be allotted. The Senate could revert

How Many Vacancies?

Col. 1 -- Democratic posts
Col. 2 -- Democratic vacancies
Col. 3 -- Republican posts
Col. 4 -- Republican vacancies; plus sign (+) indicates surplus, requiring current Republican member to step down.

| COMMITTEE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------------|
| Agriculture | 8 | 1 | 7 | +1 |
| Appropriations | 12 | 3 | 11 | 1 |
| Armed Services* | 7 | 0 | 7 | 1 |
| Banking | 8 | 2 | 7 | +1 |
| Commerce | 8 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 5 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Finance | 8 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Foreign Relations* | 8 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Govt. Operations | 7 | 2 | 6 | +1 |
| Interior | 8 | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| Judiciary | 8 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Labor* | 6 | 0 | 6 | 2 |
| Post Office | 7 | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| Public Works | 7 | 2 | 6 | 1 |
| Rules | 5 | 2 | 4 | +1 |
| TOTALS | 112 | 26 | 99 | 9 (gross) 5 (net) |

* This tabulation assumes that Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) will leave the District of Columbia and Rules Committees and return to his former assignments with Armed Services and Labor. If 83rd Congress practice is followed, there would be an equal number of Democrats and Republicans on Morse's committees, with Morse -- in effect counted as a member of the majority party -- as the odd man. There has been speculation that Morse will join the Foreign Relations Committee instead of either Armed Services or Labor. Democratic vacancies would be affected accordingly, but totals would not change.

to provisions of S Res 18, which cut Public Works and Post Office from 13 to 11 members. This set-up would reduce Democratic and Republican committee posts from 112 and 99 to 110 and 97, respectively. The Democrats would be allotted 14 triple assignments, the Republicans three.

Low men in committee seniority usually are "bumped" from committees which have surpluses of members of a party. Under this procedure, Herman Welker (R Idaho) would be dropped from Agriculture, Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) from Banking and Currency, Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) from Government Operations, and Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) from Rules.

Committee assignments will have to be found for Welker and Goldwater, but Potter and McCarthy will still have two posts after being bumped.

In addition to finding one post each for Welker and Goldwater, the slate-makers will have to find at least two committee slots for each of the 14 "new" Senators.

None Was Rejected

PRESIDENT MADE 45,917 APPOINTMENTS IN 1954

Top among some 46,000 Presidential nominations before the Senate in 1954 was the appointment of former Gov. Earl Warren (R Calif.) as 14th Chief Justice of the United States. Warren had been given a recess appointment by President Eisenhower on Sept. 30, 1953.

A Senate Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Sen. William Langer (R N.D.) recommended Warren's nomination to the full Committee after placing in the public record a 10-point summary of "charges" made against Warren. Chief among these were allegations that Warren was at one time connected with a liquor lobbyist and that he lacked judicial experience. The Senate unanimously confirmed the nomination March 14 after several Senators had registered disapproval of the Judiciary Committee's handling of the appointment.

Other important nominations made by the President included the following:

Jan. 19, the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee approved the nomination of Robert E. Lee for a seven-year term on the Federal Communications Commission. The vote of Committee approval was 11-1, with Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) voting "no." On Jan. 25 the Senate confirmed Lee's nomination by a 58-25 roll-call vote. (The basis for controversy over Lee's appointment was his alleged associations with Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) and lack of technical radio or television experience.

The appointment of Albert M. Beeson as a member of the National Labor Relations Board raised a storm of Democratic protest in the Labor and Public Welfare Committee and in the Senate. On Jan. 26 the Committee approved the appointment on a straight party vote (7R-6D), then held further hearings. The Senate Feb. 18 confirmed the nomination on a 45-42 roll-call vote. (Beeson had been the center of a "conflict-of-interests"

controversy, with Democrats charging he had not severed all connections with his former employer.

In June the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee held hearings on the nomination of John C. Doerfer for a seven-year term on the Federal Communications Commission. Doerfer, a former chairman of the Wisconsin Public Service Commission, had been appointed in 1953 to fill an unexpired term ending June 30, 1954. After stormy hearings during which Doerfer was accused of using "high-handed" methods with Edward Lamb, Toledo, Ohio publisher and broadcaster, Doerfer's appointment was approved by the Committee and confirmed by the Senate June 29.

June 25, President Eisenhower nominated Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) for a seven-year term on the Federal Trade Commission, to replace Albert A. Carretta, a Virginia Democrat. (Both major parties must, by law, be represented on the Commission.) The Senate confirmed Secrest's nomination July 2 after the Senate Commerce Committee had approved it the previous day.

The Senate Aug. 11 confirmed the nomination of Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel to the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority. In hearings before the Senate Public Works Committee Aug. 9 and 10, Vogel declared he favored expansion of TVA facilities, including power, but opposed the territorial expansion of the Authority. His nomination had been approved by the Public Works Committee 11-1, with Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) dissenting.

NOMINATIONS WITHDRAWN

Senate confirmation of Trevor Gardner as Assistant Secretary of the Air Force was blocked Aug. 18 by Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa). The action was linked to Gardner's reported interest in the defense of atomic scientist J. Robert Oppenheimer. Gardner's name was sent back to the Senate Armed Services Committee, which had approved his nomination Aug. 17. David S. Smith was confirmed for the post Dec. 2.

The President Aug. 20 withdrew the nomination of former Democratic National Committeeman Wright F. Morrow of Texas as an alternate delegate to the UN General Assembly. The White House said that Morrow's nomination had been made by mistake. James Phillip Nash of Texas, named in place of Morrow, was confirmed Aug. 20.

With the Senate in post-election session to consider the Watkins Committee censure recommendations against McCarthy, the President sent several appointments to the Senate for its "advice and consent." Action on three of these was delayed when Democratic leaders decided to block consideration of controversial nominations during the extended session.

Chief among those for whom action was delayed until 1955 was U. S. Circuit Judge John Marshall Harlan,

Truman And Eisenhower Nominations

(Jan. 3, 1949 to Dec. 2, 1954)

| Session and Congress | Post-masters | Armed Services | Other Civilians |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1st session 81st | | | |
| Jan. 3 - Oct. 19, 1949 | 2,711 | 49,956 | 2,644 |
| 2nd session 81st | | | |
| Jan. 3, 1950 - Jan. 2, 1951 | 1,477 | 28,822 | 1,656 |
| 1st session 82nd | | | |
| Jan. 3 - Oct. 20, 1951 | 1,326 | 23,437 | 1,521 |
| 2nd session 82nd | | | |
| Jan. 8 - July 7, 1952 | 814 | 18,922 | 900 |
| 1st session 83rd | | | |
| Jan. 3 - Aug. 3, 1953 | 101 | 21,902 | 1,539 |
| 2nd session 83rd | | | |
| Jan. 6 - Dec. 2, 1954 | 1,914 | 42,058 | 1,945 |

nominated by President Eisenhower to the Supreme Court. Despite a presidential plea that Harlan's nomination be confirmed quickly, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted Nov. 23 to postpone action.

Nov. 11, Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) blocked filing of a favorable report by the Senate Commerce Committee on the nomination of George C. McConaughy, an Ohio Republican, as FCC chairman. He had been given a recess appointment Sept. 25.

On Nov. 18 the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held a hearing on the nominations of Drs. Willard Frank Libby and John von Neumann for membership on the Atomic Energy Commission. Despite early opposition by Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) to the Libby nomination, the Senate confirmed him Dec. 2. No action was taken on the von Neumann appointment during the session.

During 1954 the President sent 45,917 nominations to the Senate; none was rejected but 12 were withdrawn. In 1953 Mr. Eisenhower requested Senate approval of 20,753 nominations. (Truman submitted 2,789 from Jan. 3-20, 1953.)

BOXSCORE ON 1954 NOMINATIONS

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|----------------------------|--------|
| <u>Postmasters</u> | 1,914 | <u>All Other Civilians</u> | 1,945 |
| Confirmed | 1,777 | Confirmed | 1,904 |
| Withdrawn | 6 | Withdrawn | 6 |
| Unconfirmed | 131 | Unconfirmed | 35 |
| <u>Armed Services</u> | | | |
| Confirmed | 42,058 | Confirmed | 41,463 |
| Withdrawn | None | Withdrawn | None |
| Unconfirmed | 595 | Unconfirmed | 595 |

MAJOR NOMINATIONS

This is a list of major nominations confirmed by the Senate during 1954. Nominations which were not confirmed are not listed.

Executive Departments

AGRICULTURE

Ross Rizley, of Oklahoma, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; confirmed Jan. 14.
Earl L. Butz, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; confirmed July 28.

COMMERCE

Lothair Teetor, of Indiana, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; confirmed Jan. 25.
James C. Worthy, of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of Commerce; confirmed July 15.

DEFENSE

Robert Bernerd Anderson, of Texas, Deputy Secretary of Defense; confirmed April 6.
H. Struve Hensel, of New York, Assistant Secretary of Defense; confirmed, Feb. 19.
Thomas Potter Pike, of California, Assistant Secretary of Defense; confirmed April 19.
Fred A. Seaton, of Nebraska, Assistant Secretary of Defense; confirmed Jan. 25.
Frank Brown Berry, of New York, Assistant Secretary of Defense; confirmed Jan. 25.
Carter Lane Burgess, of South Carolina, Assistant Secretary of Defense; confirmed Dec. 2.

Department of the Army

John Slezak, of Illinois, Under Secretary of the Army; confirmed Jan. 25.
George Holmes Roderick, of Michigan, Assistant Secretary of the Army; confirmed Feb. 5.

Hugh M. Milton II, of New Mexico, Assistant Secretary of the Army; confirmed Jan. 25.
Frank H. Higgins, of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Army; confirmed Aug. 18.
Charles C. Finucane, of Washington state, Assistant Secretary of the Army; confirmed Aug. 18.

Department of the Air Force

Lyle S. Garlock, of Minnesota, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; confirmed Aug. 18.
David S. Smith, of Connecticut, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force; confirmed Dec. 2.

Department of the Navy

Charles Sparks Thomas, of California, Secretary of the Navy; confirmed April 6.
Thomas Sovereign Gates, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Under Secretary of the Navy; confirmed Jan. 25.
William Birrel Franke, of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; confirmed Aug. 18.

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Roswell Burchard Perkins, of New York, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; confirmed March 1.
James Bradshaw Mintener, of Minnesota, Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare; confirmed Aug. 7.
John William Tramburg, of Wisconsin, Commissioner of Social Security; confirmed Jan. 25. (Resigned Aug. 2.)
Charles Irwin Schottland of California, Commissioner of Social Security; confirmed July 24.
Samuel Miller Brownell, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Education; confirmed Jan. 19.

INTERIOR

Clarence A. Davis, of Nebraska, Under Secretary of the Interior; confirmed July 21.

JUSTICE

Simon E. Sobeloff, of Maryland, Solicitor General of the United States; confirmed Feb. 9.
Joseph May Swing, of California, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization; confirmed May 18.
William F. Tompkins, of New Jersey, Assistant Attorney General; confirmed July 7.

LABOR

James P. Mitchell, of New Jersey, Secretary of Labor; confirmed Jan. 19.
Arthur Larson, of Pennsylvania, Under Secretary of Labor; confirmed April 5.
J. Ernest Wilkins, of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of Labor; confirmed March 12.

POST OFFICE

Eugene James Lyons, of New Jersey, Assistant Postmaster General; confirmed Feb. 5.
E. George Siedle, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Postmaster General; confirmed Aug. 16.

STATE

Herbert Hoover, Jr., of California, Under Secretary of State; confirmed Aug. 18.
Charles E. Saltzman, of New York, Under Secretary of State for Administration; confirmed June 28.
Henry F. Holland, of Texas, Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed March 1.
Isaac W. Carpenter, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed June 18.
David McK. Key, of Connecticut, Assistant Secretary of State; confirmed March 17.

TREASURY

W. Randolph Burgess, of New York, Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs; confirmed July 28.
Laurence B. Robbins, of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; confirmed July 28.

Boards And Commissions

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Willard Frank Libby, of Illinois, member, for remainder of term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1956; confirmed Dec. 2.
Herbert Bernard Loper, of Nebraska, Chairman, Military Liaison Committee; confirmed July 13.

COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Ross Rizley, of Oklahoma, member, Board of Directors; confirmed Jan. 14.
Robert L. Farrington, of Oklahoma, member, Board of Directors; confirmed May 18.
Earl L. Butz, of Indiana, member, Board of Directors; confirmed Aug. 3.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

Neil H. Jacoby, of California, member; confirmed Feb. 8.
Walter W. Stewart, of New Jersey, member; confirmed Feb. 8.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Robert E. Lee, of the District of Columbia, member, for term of 7 years from July 1, 1953; confirmed Jan. 25.
John C. Doerfer, of Wisconsin, member, term of 7 years, from July 1, 1954; confirmed June 29.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION

Norman P. Mason, of Massachusetts, Federal Housing Commissioner; confirmed July 24.

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

Frederick Stueck, of Missouri, member, term of 5 years, expiring June 22, 1959; confirmed July 8.

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

Paul Emmert Miller, of Minnesota, member, Board of Governors, for remainder of term of 14 years from Feb. 1, 1954; confirmed Aug. 3.
C. Canby Balderson, of Pennsylvania, member, Board of Governors, for remainder of term of 14 years from Feb. 1, 1952, confirmed Aug. 6.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

Robert Thompson Secrest, member, term of 7 years from Sept. 26, 1954; confirmed July 2.

FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

Whitney Gilliland, of Iowa, member; confirmed Aug. 6.
Mrs. Pearl Carter Pace, of Kentucky, member; confirmed Aug. 29.
Henry J. Clay, of New York, member; confirmed Aug. 6.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Glen A. Lloyd, of Illinois, Deputy to the Director; confirmed, Feb. 8.
William F. Russell, of Connecticut, Deputy Director for Technical Services; confirmed July 28.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

Frank H. Weitzel, of the District of Columbia, Assistant Comptroller General of the United States, for term of 15 years; confirmed Jan. 18.

HOME LOAN BANK BOARD

Ira A. Dixon, of Indiana, member, term of 4 years, expiring June 30, 1958; confirmed Aug. 6.

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

Andrew N. Overby, of the District of Columbia, United States Director, term of 2 years; confirmed July 24.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

John Winchell, of Colorado, member, remainder of term expiring Dec. 31, 1954; confirmed July 2.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Laurence Quincy Mumford, of Ohio, Librarian of Congress; confirmed July 29.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Albert Cummins Beeson, of California, member, for remainder of term expiring Dec. 16, 1954; confirmed Feb. 13.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Robert O. Boyd, of Oregon, member, for term expiring Feb. 1, 1957; confirmed Feb. 5.

NATIONAL SECURITY TRAINING COMMISSION

Warren H. Atherton, of California, member, term of 5 years, expiring June 19, 1959; confirmed June 14.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD

Frank C. Squire, of the District of Columbia, member, term of 5 years from Aug. 29, 1953; confirmed April 26.

Horace W. Harper, of Texas, member, term of 5 years from Aug. 29, 1954; confirmed Aug. 11.

RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION

Laurence Ballard Robbins, of Illinois, Deputy Administrator; confirmed Feb. 5. Administrator; confirmed April 20.

RENEGOTIATION BOARD

George C. McConnaughey, of Ohio, member; confirmed Jan. 25.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

A. Jackson Goodwin, Jr., of Alabama, member, term expiring June 1959; confirmed May 3.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Wendell B. Barnes, of Oklahoma, Administrator; confirmed Feb. 8.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Lewis G. Castle, of Minnesota, Administrator; confirmed July 2.

Martin W. Ottershagen, of Illinois, Deputy Administrator; confirmed Aug. 7.

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Thomas J. Herbert, of Ohio, member, term of 3 years expiring April 9, 1957; confirmed April 6.

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Herbert Davis Vogel, of Michigan, member, Board of Directors, for term expiring May 18, 1963; confirmed Aug. 11.

U. S. INFORMATION AGENCY

Abbott McConnell Washburn, of Minnesota, Deputy Director; confirmed Jan. 25.

U. S. TARIFF COMMISSION

Glenn W. Sutton, of Georgia, member, term expiring June 16, 1960; confirmed July 28.

United Nations

J. W. Fulbright, of Arkansas, U.S. representative to the ninth session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed Aug. 7.

C. D. Jackson, of New York, U.S. representative to the ninth session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed Aug. 7.

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts, U.S. representative to the ninth session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed Aug. 7.

Charles H. Mahoney, of Michigan, U.S. representative to the ninth session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed Aug. 7.

H. Alexander Smith, of New Jersey, U.S. representative to the ninth session of the General Assembly of the UN; confirmed Aug. 7.

Preston Hotchkis, of California, U.S. representative on the Economic and Social Council of the UN; confirmed Jan. 25.

Courts

SUPREME COURT

Earl Warren, of California, Chief Justice of the United States; confirmed March 1.

U. S. COURT OF APPEALS

John A. Danaher, of Connecticut, U. S. circuit judge, District of Columbia Circuit; confirmed March 30.

Walter M. Bastian, of the District of Columbia, U.S. circuit judge, District of Columbia Circuit; confirmed Dec. 2.

Carroll C. Hincks, of Connecticut, U. S. circuit judge second circuit; confirmed Feb. 9.

John Marshall Harlan, of New York, U.S. circuit judge, second circuit; confirmed Feb. 9.

Elbert Par Tuttle, of Georgia, U. S. circuit judge, fifth circuit; confirmed Aug. 3.

Potter Stewart, of Ohio, U. S. circuit judge, sixth circuit; confirmed April 23.

Elmer J. Schnackenberg, of Illinois, U.S. Circuit judge, seventh circuit; confirmed Feb. 9.

Martin Donald Van Oosterhout, of Iowa, U.S. circuit judge, eighth circuit; confirmed Aug. 20.

Charles J. Vogel, of North Dakota, U.S. circuit judge, eighth circuit; confirmed Aug. 18.

Richard Harvey Chambers, of Arizona, U.S. circuit judge, ninth circuit; confirmed April 27.

Dal M. Lemmon, of California, U.S. circuit judge, ninth circuit; confirmed April 27.

James Alger Fee, of Oregon, U.S. circuit judge, ninth circuit; confirmed April 23.



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1954 REGISTRATIONS TOTAL

More than one person a day, on an average, filed under the lobby law in 1954. Registrations reached 405 by Dec. 1, making 1954 the fifth biggest year for filings since passage of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act in 1946.

These 1954 registrations took place during a period which saw intense lobby campaigns over such major issues as reciprocal trade, taxes and the Bricker Treaty Amendment, and the handing down of a far-reaching Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the lobby law's registration sections.

The lobbyists' occupations varied from law to house-keeping (some were women). Their legislative interests ranged from fireworks and fur farming to taxes and tombstones. Salaries ran from nothing to \$1,000 monthly and over.

Many who filed had done so before, and were re-registering -- in most instances, because they had acquired a new legislative interest or client. But the majority, more than 260, were new registrants. These freshmen lobbyists alone exceeded total registrations for the past two years.

On Dec. 1, 1954, Congressional Quarterly tabulating machines clicked out the 3,677th registration since passage of the lobby law in 1946 (see box). Subtracting all second-time filings -- additional registrations by the same lobbyist -- the cumulative total of lobbyists registered on that date was 2,806.

Some of these agents had undoubtedly become inactive by 1954 (no official method exists for showing the withdrawal of registrants from active lobbying). However, Capitol Hill officials believed that most were still playing an active role on the legislative scene.

Officials believed that the high level of lobbying activity during the second session of the 83rd Congress, when a large overflow of major issues from the preceding session came up for final action, undoubtedly helped to account for the rise in filings.

Among issues stimulating the greatest number of registrations were revision of tax laws, proposed amendment of the Taft-Hartley labor law, veterans' benefits, the Administration housing bill, revision of farm price supports and extension of reciprocal trade.

Some observers were inclined also to stress the importance of the Supreme Court decision of June 7, 1954, upholding the law's registration clauses. This decision

narrowed the interpretation of lobbying to "direct communication with Congress." It apparently had mixed effects in lobbying circles. Some persons who had hesitated to file, pending such a decision, told CQ they now intended to do so. But others, stressing the narrowed definition, said they felt the law no longer applied to them, and that they might discontinue filing quarterly reports.

Filings in 1954 included a fair share of former legislators. Among these: ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D Fla., 1933-49), who filed as agent for the Florida Citrus Mutual; ex-Sen. Herbert R. O'Connor (D Md., 1947-52), legislative director for the American Merchant Marine Institute; ex-Sen. James P. Kem (R Mo., 1947-52), who filed as agent for T.H. Mastin and Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

Scott W. Lucas (D Ill.), former Democratic leader in the Senate who had served in both the House (1935-39) and the Senate (1939-51), also filed. He registered for Revere Copper & Brass, Inc. Former Rep. Wesley E. Disney (D Okla., 1931-45) filed for the National Building Granite Quarries Association.

Among the new groups which filed in 1954 were two organizations formed to oppose the Bricker amendment to limit the President's treaty-making powers: the Committee for Defense of the Constitution by Preserving the Treaty Power; and the Committee for Collective Security. Leading the former were Dr. Edward S. Corwin, Princeton professor; John W. Davis, constitutional lawyer; and Gen. Lucius D. Clay, ex-military governor of the U.S. zone in Germany. Sponsors of the second group included James T. Shotwell, historian; Telford Taylor of Nuremberg trials fame; and Herbert Bayard Swope, journalist.

How Many Registered

The Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, which became effective Aug. 2, 1946, requires the registration of all persons attempting to influence federal legislation.

A Congressional Quarterly analysis of statistics made available for the first time in 1954 reveals the following year-by-year picture of total registrations since the law's passage:

| Year | Registrations |
|--------|---------------|
| 1946* | 222 |
| 1947 | 731 |
| 1948 | 447 |
| 1949 | 599 |
| 1950 | 430 |
| 1951 | 342 |
| 1952 | 204 |
| 1953 | 296 |
| 1954** | 406 |

Cumulative total, Dec. 1, 1954 3,677

*Last four months only.

**Eleven months to Dec. 1.

Source: Clerk of the House.

LEGION'S LOBBY TACTICS

With the opening of the 84th Congress less than two weeks away, the American Legion outlined to members the tactics to be used in achieving its legislative goals for 1955. The following material was published Dec. 27 in the National Legislative Bulletin, the Legion's official weekly newsletter.

LEGION'S MISSION

"The mission is to enact or defeat legislative proposals in accordance with the policy of the American Legion as enunciated in resolutions approved by its National conventions, or its national executive committee...

"The National Legislative Commission is that division of the American Legion having the sole responsibility for direct work with Congress in furthering our legislative objectives. The strength of our Commission in Congress, however, is merely representative of the strength of the American Legion and its Auxiliary. Our influence in Congress can be no greater than that which is warranted by our combined membership, the degree of our legislative interest, and the merit of our proposals. At times our representations in your behalf are not enough; the individual Senators and Congressmen may want further assurances from the posts, units and individuals back home. If these are not forthcoming, the issue at hand is likely doomed to failure. But if we are strong in numbers and well organized for victory we will succeed, and that is where the teamwork in legislation comes in."

ORGANIZATION PATTERN

"Our legislative organization pattern is quite simple. Working alongside the National Legislative Commission is the national headquarters staff and the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion Auxiliary. Then, in each department there are American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary legislative chairmen and, of course, the important department headquarters of both organizations. Our own national headquarters, our national commander, and the Auxiliary national president work hand in hand with us. Our legislative education and information program is vastly aided by the American Legion Magazine, the National News, the Forty and Eight, and hundreds of official American Legion and American Legion Auxiliary publications throughout the country... We hope your individual interest will demand an active legislative committee in your post or unit--one that will be an integrated part of the 'American Legion... Team.'"

"How do we work with Congress? Being acquainted is important. We maintain close liaison with the committees and staffs that handle our legislation. We try to win their confidence and friendship. We also become acquainted with as many of the other members as possible. We make every effort to keep our relations with Congress on a friendly and non-partisan basis.

"One of our important functions is to translate resolutions into appropriate legislative bills. Much of that is done in the Washington office through collaboration with American Legion divisions concerned..."

"The next step is to select the Senator or Representative whom we think will best represent our cause; we then ask him to introduce the particular bill. Fortunately, a good many members are most cooperative... When the bill has been introduced it is referred to the appropriate committee. We then ask the chairman for a hearing on the measure and, if granted, we present our testimony at the appointed time. The committee hearings, the arrangements for same, etc., take time. In the course of delays, however, we are at work trying to determine Senate or House attitude on the bill in question. The more important the bill is, the more closely do we check. So by the time the bill comes out of committee we have a pretty good idea whether or not it will be necessary to call upon all of you for help in influencing the decision in either or both houses. If not, we may address a communication to each member, in behalf of the American Legion, asking favorable consideration. Sometimes even this may not be necessary. But when the issue is in doubt we ask for your assistance through your personal communications with your Senators or particular member of the House of Representatives.

"Are such letters helpful? They certainly are. Don't forget that the opposition is hard at work against you. If you show no interest in our program, your Congressman may rightly adopt the same attitude. In addition--a Congressman, unless of deep conviction to the contrary, normally votes according to the wishes of his constituents... A Congressman is only human; he rarely 'sticks his neck out' if he isn't being supported by his people back home."

LETTER-WRITING CAMPAIGNS

"When, how, and what to write. Do not write to your Senators and/or Representatives about our legislative program until we ask you to--but please do it then. It is too late after the vote has been taken; months or even weeks ahead may be too early. The opposition may come in with theirs after yours have been received and forgotten. Legislative timing is just as important as it is for a blacksmith to 'strike while the iron is hot.' For that reason we urge that you 'keep step' with us as the best way to get the timing right. READ your legislative bulletin when you get it. ACTION may be required before your next regular post or unit meeting.

"The how and what is very simple. Address Senators and Representatives as Honorable (or Hon.), then full name. Put Senate Office Building on the letter to the Senator; House Office Building on the one to the Representative--then Washington, D.C. Salute him with Dear Senator or Dear Congressman Smith--or Dear Jim if you know him. Identify yourself as 'I am legislative chairman, president, etc., of Border Unit No. 73. My unit has asked me to inform you that we would like to see HR 000 passed by the House (or Senate) and hope you will give it your support. As you know, this bill would equalize death benefits for widows of World War II and Korean veterans. We will appreciate hearing from you.' That is all there is to it. You told him who you are--who you represent--and what you want him to do. Senators and Congressmen like to receive letters from their constituents, and you will get answers. Our Bulletin will carry appropriate (bill) numbers..."

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individual

REGISTRANT -- CHARLES THOMAS O'HARA, Hotel Gaylord, Collins Avenue at 27th Street, Miami Beach, Fla. Filed 12/23/54.

EMPLOYER -- None listed

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "Legislation essential to the economic security and general welfare of the veteran and dependents."

PREVIOUS REGISTRATION -- Sept. 7, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 862.)

Organization

REGISTRANT -- NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY DRY DOCK ASSOCIATION, 161 William St., New York, N.Y. Filed 12/23/54.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "Legislation affecting the ship repair industry directly or indirectly."

EXPENSES -- "\$10,000 annually to Watters and Donovan, 161 William St., New York, N.Y., for general legal services, including but not confined to legislative interests."

PREVIOUS REGISTRATION -- Watters and Donovan filed for the above registrant Dec. 20, 1954. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1455.)

Convention Report

NPA

The National Planning Association at its 20th anniversary joint meeting Dec. 13-14 in Washington, D.C.:

Urged consideration of the U.S. budget in a longer range perspective that "might make possible a greater steadiness in expenditure and tax policies."

Asked for appropriations for "nonroutine programs (mainly public works) without stringent limitation on the time during which such appropriations should remain available for spending."

Suggested that the Joint Committee on the Economic Report give "specific consideration to the budget as a whole."

Recommended that Congress adopt each year a "concurrent resolution which would outline the broad order of magnitude of the budget over a period of years and recommend principles of financing."

Estimated that "production in the U.S. should increase by 40 to 50 percent above present levels within a decade," but warned that "consumer demand must rise substantially to sustain a high employment level of production."

Suggested a further reduction in taxes, particularly those affecting consumption, and further improvements in social security legislation.

Urged additional public works, such as roads, schools and hospitals.

Recommended that additional measures be enacted "to facilitate the purchase and renovation of homes" and the "modernization of farms and farm equipment."

Considered "a rise in wage rates and a reduction in prices in accord with increases in productivity" as possible "nongovernment measures" for maintaining purchasing power.

PRESSURE POINTS

EDUCATION -- The Committee on Institutional Research Policy of the American Council on Education said Dec. 22 "there was an ever present danger" that the government would use its security program to dictate the choice of personnel in schools and colleges. The report of the Committee, headed by Virgil M. Hancher, added that such a course would "drive at the heart of intellectual freedom." The report added that "the security and prosperity of the American family do not depend on a Maginot Line philosophy of rules and regulations, hastily drawn, often politically inspired, and born not of fact but of fright."

CIVIL LIBERTIES -- The American Civil Liberties Union Dec. 22 urged a Congressional study of the "investigative practices involved" in a report concerning tax-exempt foundations. In letters to Reps. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) and Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) the group said such a study was "imperative in the light of the consternation aroused in many responsible quarters" by the report. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1459.)

SOCIAL SECURITY -- Clarence E. Manion, co-chairman of For America, Dec. 26 said social security is "a palpable fraud." In a nationwide radio address Manion said: "As fast as a cash balance accumulates in the social security fund, it is lifted out and spent for the general expenses of the government... In place of cash, the government puts its own IOU's--government bonds--into the reserve fund." Instead of an asset, Manion said, "the trust fund turns into an interest-bearing liability."

SHIPS -- The American Marine Institute called on Congress Dec. 27 to rejuvenate the U.S. merchant marine as the "fourth arm of national defense." The Institute quoted Admiral W.D. Leggett, chief of the Navy Bureau of Ships, as saying "nine-tenths of the dry-cargo ships in the national defense reserve fleet have a designed speed of only 11 knots or less." The statement also expressed hope that the 84th Congress would go ahead with improvements started by the 83rd Congress.

LABOR -- Committees representing the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor will meet in Washington Jan. 4 to renew their search for a unity compact, both unions announced Dec. 28. It will be the first joint session since CIO approved the idea of merger at its convention Dec. 6-10.

FARM -- The National Farmers Union Dec. 23 assailed the ouster of Wolf Ladejinsky from his Tokyo agricultural post as a "crippling blow" to this country's effort to win friends overseas. The Union's Washington newsletter said Secretary of Agriculture Benson "has dealt one of the most crippling blows to the cause of winning friendship for this country since the cold war began." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1481.)

CIVIL RIGHTS -- The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights called on the U.S. Senate Dec. 27 to adopt new rules on filibusters when Congress convenes in January. Walter White is chairman of the Conference, which is made up of 52 national religious, labor, civic, fraternal and veterans' organizations.

Political Notes

GOP'S OUTLOOK

Chairman Leonard W. Hall of the Republican National Committee said Dec. 22 the two major political parties are entering the 1956 Presidential campaign on "extremely even terms." He said Republicans' chances in 1956 "may well" hinge on the Administration's record during the next two years. Sen. James H. Duff (R Pa.) said Dec. 21 Republicans in Congress must give the President "more than lip service" if the Party expects to win back control of Congress in 1956.

STASSEN FORMS BUSINESS

The State of Pennsylvania on Dec. 24 authorized Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen to establish a publishing business known as Stassen Publications, Inc., capitalized at \$5,000, in Philadelphia.

ALP OFF BALLOT

The American Labor Party lost its place on the New York ballot as a result of the November election, and lost its name under a law passed by the 1954 legislature. The official vote count showed that John T. McManus, ALP gubernatorial nominee, received 46,886 votes in November, less than the minimum 50,000 needed to remain on the ballot. The party will be able to get on the ballot in 1956 only by petition. A new state law bars any political party in the future from using the words "American", "United States", "National", "New York" or "Empire State" in its title.

STATE ROUNDUP

CALIFORNIA -- The Tulare County Republican Central Committee adopted a resolution Dec. 27 urging President Eisenhower to seek another term.

FLORIDA -- J. Herbert Burke, 41, Hollywood attorney, was selected Dec. 27 by state and district Republican leaders as the GOP candidate for the Sixth District Congressional seat in the special election to be held on Jan. 11 to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rep. Dwight L. Rogers (D). Rogers' son, Paul G. Rogers, West Palm Beach attorney, is the Democratic nominee. The Rev. Hollis Hart (R) of Lake Worth, who previously qualified as a Republican candidate, withdrew from the race. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1402).

NEW YORK -- Republican State Chairman L. Judson Morhouse on Dec. 15 declared that the designation of Tammany Leader Carmine DeSapio as Secretary of State by Gov.-elect Averell Harriman (D) was a Democratic "payoff to the boss politician" who "handpicked" Harriman and New York Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) for their high offices. DeSapio Dec. 16 hit back at "certain leaders" in the Republican party who are "ill-advisedly" spoiling for a fight with Harriman. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1437). With the backing of Harriman and DeSapio, James A. Phillips, official in the New York City controller's department, was chosen on Dec. 20 as the new Democratic leader of Queens, replacing the deposed leader, James A. Roe, who held the post for 16 years.

Executive Branch

TRADE PROGRAM

The White House announced Dec. 25 President Eisenhower will renew his request for a foreign trade program carrying broad tariff-cutting powers in a special message to the 84th Congress Jan. 10, 1955. (For schedule of other Presidential messages, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1465.)

Mr. Eisenhower gave an indication of his attitude Dec. 23 when he rejected Tariff Commission recommendations that duties be increased on screen-painted silk scarves and that an import quota be set on wood screws made of iron or steel. The President declared that Japan, where most of the scarves are from, "is an important link in our over-all security effort."

PAY INCREASES

The White House announced Dec. 29 that President Eisenhower will recommend pay increases for federal civil service workers and postal employees in a special message to Congress on Jan. 11, 1955. In another special message, Jan. 13, 1955, the President will outline a program of increased pay and benefits for members of the armed forces. The second message will also deal with the new reserve program proposed by the Administration. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1458.)

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower Dec. 28 appointed John Davis Lodge, retiring governor of Connecticut, to succeed James Clement Dunn as Ambassador to Spain. Dunn will become Ambassador to Brazil, succeeding James S. Kemper, who has retired.

CIVIL SERVICE

The competitive Civil Service system will assume jurisdiction over 41,000 overseas jobs by the end of 1955, Philip Young, chairman of the Civil Service Commission announced Dec. 22. Young added that the move was part of a long-range effort to improve and coordinate foreign personnel systems. He also said there was no apparent prospect of a heavy job cutback.

MILITARY MANPOWER

Defense officials said Dec. 25 the Army plans to release thousands of draftees ahead of schedule next year to carry out the proposed Administration military manpower cut. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1458.) Some reserve officers will also be released, and other ROTC graduates will get extended deferments.

Favorable reaction to the proposed manpower cuts came Dec. 23 from Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa), who said he was sure they could be justified "unless the Democrats want to play politics with our national defense." Opposition was registered by Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), who said Dec. 22 he feared cuts would "sacrifice vital strength in the name of economy." Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) called the cuts "a bargain-counter defense." Rep. George Mahon (D Tex.) Dec. 24 asked if a reserve force would help much if the U.S. were plunged into war.



LEGISLATIVE FORECASTS

Rep. Sam Rayburn (D Tex.) said Dec. 28 that taxes, the farm program and extension of reciprocal trade agreements will be early objectives in the Democratic-controlled 84th Congress. Rayburn predicted excise and corporation taxes would be extended. He said Democrats hope to extend reciprocal trade agreements for three years.

Other subjects due to come under consideration in the new Congress:

Racial Discrimination -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Dec. 26 he will propose legislation in the 84th Congress for a federal law against racial discrimination in employment in major industries. His proposed code would affect about 70,000 manufacturing and processing industries.

Cotton Acreage -- Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) said Dec. 23 he will introduce a bill to grant larger cotton acreage quotas to farmers in areas injured by drought. Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) said Dec. 22 he favors a two-year acreage allotment program for cotton.

Congressional Pay Raise -- Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said Dec. 15 he will introduce legislation to give Congressmen a \$12,500 yearly pay raise. He said he will also propose bigger Congressional expense accounts and higher salaries for federal judges.

Social Security -- Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.) announced Dec. 20 he will propose a "security at 60" program which would lower social security pension qualifying age from 65 to 60. The program, he said, would be financed by government-issued atomic energy licenses for peacetime development of nuclear power.

Federal Spending Limit -- Rep. Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (R N.Y.) said Dec. 19 he will introduce a bill to limit federal spending to the amount of revenues the government receives.

Housing Law -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said in separate statements Dec. 27 they will propose changes to ease the public housing law.

GI Benefits -- Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) said Dec. 27 he will introduce legislation providing that all men in the armed forces on the date the national emergency ends be eligible for full GI educational benefits.

Military Pay Raise -- Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Dec. 28 advocated a 25 percent pay raise for armed forces enlisted men. Mansfield also said he will propose that a new excess-profits tax on war production be included with any universal military service program brought before Congress.

Foreign Trade Program -- Rep. Daniel A. Reed (R N.Y.) said Dec. 28 he will fight any Administration move to introduce a foreign trade program "which does not protect the interest of our American workers and products."

Minimum Wage -- Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) predicted Dec. 29 that Congress will boost the 75-cent-an-hour minimum wage. He said he will fight for its increase to at least \$1.

MCCARRAN ACT UPHELD

The United States Court of Appeals, in a 2-1 decision Dec. 23, upheld the validity of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950. The Act, often referred to as the McCarran Act because it was introduced by the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), requires the Communist Party to register its officers and members with the Department of Justice and to account for its contributions and expenditures. The majority opinion of the Court, written by Judge E. Barrett Prettyman, held the law and its provisions "valid as matters of law." Judge John A. Danaher concurred. Judge David Bazelon dissented, contending the law should be held unconstitutional because it violated the Fifth Amendment.

LADEJINSKY DISMISSAL

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), who will be Chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee in the 84th Congress, Dec. 28 called for an explanation of the dismissal of Wolf Ladejinsky, an agricultural attache in Tokyo. Ladejinsky was ousted Dec. 16 by the Agriculture Department because he did not meet its "technical standards and security requirements." The chief counsel of the Civil Service Committee added that Johnston plans a "broad scale inquiry" on the Ladejinsky dismissal and the government security program, with public hearings to begin Jan. 17, 1955.

Ladejinsky Dec. 22 called security risk charges linking him with Communist front organizations "utterly ridiculous." He has sisters living in Russia, where he was born. Through them, the Department of Agriculture said, he might be subject to coercion.

The State Department, which had twice before given Ladejinsky security clearance, said it would keep him on the payroll in a different position. The Foreign Operations Administration put in a request Dec. 24 for Ladejinsky's services.

THURMOND APPOINTMENT

Sen. Charles E. Daniel (D S.C.) resigned Dec. 23, and Gov. James F. Byrnes announced Dec. 24 that he had appointed J. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) to finish out the final days of Daniel's term. Thurmond, elected Nov. 2 to a six-year term beginning in January, thus gained seniority over seven Senators elected at the same time.

GOP - MCCARTHY SPLIT?

Sens. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) and Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R Iowa) predicted Dec. 24 that their Republican colleagues would support the Eisenhower program in the 84th Congress. Hickenlooper said "those who claim that censure (of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, R Wis.) has created a permanent breach in the Republican Party are the ones who are anxiously hoping for such a breach." Wiley commended President Eisenhower, who, he said, "has relentlessly battled against Communism at home and abroad."



committee roundup

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Action

SPANISH BASES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services Subcommittee on Defense Activities.

ACTION -- Submitted a report Dec. 11 to the full Committee on its inspection and investigation of work on Spanish military bases. The report was released Dec. 28

The Subcommittee, headed by Rep. William E. Hess (R Ohio), commended the Air Force for work at the Spanish Air Force base known as El Coperro, and said it was "satisfied" with the competence of subcontractors for airstrip paving. But the group criticized the Navy for "delay in arriving at...definitive contracts" to build bases.

The Hess group said the contract delay "deserves an inquiry by the coming Congress because it bears every evidence of bureaucratic inter-meddling or -- in very simple language -- more red tape." The Subcommittee also recommended "firm and positive action in the matter of land acquisition" for bases in Spain.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- Released a report of its Citizens Advisory Committee Dec. 27 on a "Study of the Financial Aspects of International Trade and of the Export-Import Bank and World Bank."

The advisory group, made up of 125 business, labor, farm and professional leaders, said the basic need for the establishment of a sound international financial system was currency convertibility between the major trading nations of the free world. It agreed unanimously that the establishment of these conditions and the freeing of trade from "the exchange restrictions and discriminations which now exist" represent the "major goal of international financial policy."

A majority of the Committee believed the time has arrived for the establishment of currency convertibility in nations which finance about two-thirds of the world's trade, and recommended that the United States should direct its policies towards this end. The report added the time has come when U.S. dollars "are frequently considered to be more valuable for their own sake than for the merchandise which we have to sell."

The Committee also believed there is no longer a need for economic grants-in-aid as a financing device, calling their use as a long-run solution "completely inconsistent both with the economic philosophy and...welfare

of this nation." The Committee recommended the re-establishment of "private long-term capital flows as the principal cornerstone of international financing."

The report praised efficient and successful management of both the Export-Import Bank and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It suggested that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee undertake a study "for the institution of a plan of export credit insurance for United States exporters."

"A slight majority of this committee" felt that the use of U.S. government guaranties of investments abroad were undesirable because they "might serve to increase dangerous international political tensions."

JAPANESE-AMERICAN CLAIMS

COMMITTEE -- House Committee on the Judiciary Subcommittee No. 5.

ACTION -- Released a report on a bill (HR 7435) to amend the Japanese-American Evacuation Claims Act of 1948. The report recommended that evacuees be recompensed as speedily as possible and that a more flexible policy should be written into the law for the processing of claims. The report explained that as of May, 1954, there were still 3,001 claims to be settled totaling more than \$62 million. It urged that evacuees be given the right to appeal from damage-settlement decisions by the Department of Justice.

MANPOWER UTILIZATION

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service Subcommittee on Manpower Utilization.

ACTION -- Issued a supplemental report Dec. 31 on dual staffing and manpower utilization, in which it stated that during fiscal years 1954-55 some 212,800 military and civilian positions were found to be unnecessary. Persons holding the positions were separated from duty or transferred. The report outlined how improved management and improved personnel policies have aided economy within the armed forces.

PROBES COMING UP

Members of Congress have proposed probes of the following matters:

Monopolies -- Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) said Dec. 23 Senate Democratic leaders would meet soon to discuss what may be "an intensive investigation" of alleged business monopolies.

Patronage -- Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said Dec. 23 Democrats plan to make an over-all investigation of Republican patronage moves.

Federal Employee "Morale" -- Rep. Edward P. Boland (D Mass.) said Dec. 29 he will ask the 84th Congress to set up a permanent subcommittee to inquire into the "low morale" of federal employees due to agency shifts and transfers by Republicans.



congressional quiz

1. Q--I understand President Eisenhower is planning to make his State of the Union address to Congress on Jan. 6. Is the President required by law to transmit a State of the Union message to Congress?

A--The U.S. Constitution (Article II, Section 3) stipulates that the President shall "from time to time give to the Congress information of the State of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." It has become customary for the President to deliver an annual State of the Union message in person at the beginning of each regular session of Congress.

2. Q--Is there any legal requirement or any time deadline for the President's Economic Report to Congress?

A--The Employment Act of 1946, as amended, declared that "the President shall transmit to the Congress at the beginning of each regular session (commencing with the year 1947) an economic report (hereinafter called the 'Economic Report')..." Prior to being amended by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Employment Act stipulated that the Economic Report be submitted within 60 days of the start of each regular Congressional session. The President is scheduled to deliver his Economic Report message on Jan. 20.

3. Q--Does the President have to submit an annual budget to Congress?

A--Yes. The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 directed the President to send a budget to Congress on the first day of each regular session. The Act stipulated that the budget was to include estimates of revenue, spending and appropriations for the next fiscal year. The Act was amended in 1900 to require submission of the budget within 15 days of the convening of Congress. The White House has announced Mr. Eisenhower will deliver his budget message to Congress on Jan. 17, 12 days after the lawmakers convened Jan. 5.

4. Q--How many business concerns are there in the U.S. today? What proportion of them are considered small businesses?

A--The Small Business Administration says there are about 4.2 million businesses in the U.S. Ninety-eight percent of them, says the SBA, can be classified as small businesses.

5. Q--How big can a "small business" be?

A--The Small Business Administration defines a small business, for government procurement contract purposes, as one "which employs fewer than

500 persons." The SBA also classifies any manufacturing concern, for non-procurement purposes, as small if it has 250 or fewer employees and large if it has more than 1,000 employees.

6. Q--What are the new Congress' plans for small business?

A--John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), who will head the Senate's Small Business Committee, told Congressional Quarterly he will reactivate its Procurement Subcommittee to "stimulate a better program in the Defense Department for small business." He also said he plans to find out "whether present credit facilities are adequate to help small business carry out defense contracts."

7. Q--I understand there has been a recent change in administration of the Buy-American Act. Will this benefit U.S. or foreign manufacturers?

A--The Act, which directs the federal government to favor American suppliers in its purchases, was criticized by many low-bidding foreign firms. A Dec. 17 Presidential order provides a cut in the price differential favoring domestic producers. The cut in some cases will push the differential from as high as 25 percent to as low as 6 percent. American suppliers may lose sales if their bids are more than 6 percent higher than corresponding foreign bids.

8. Q--What is the outlook for additional U.S. tariff reductions?

A--Indications are that President Eisenhower will ask the 84th Congress for three-year authority to negotiate reciprocal tariff reductions. He made a similar request in 1954 on the recommendation of his Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, but Congress granted only a one-year extension.

9. Q--Did the Democratic victory at the polls in November ease opposition to the reciprocal trade program?

A--Democrats generally have favored reciprocal trade, while many Republicans have opposed it. But sectional differences on trade may emerge in the 84th Congress. States such as Rhode Island and West Virginia have suffered economic injury which they blame on foreign imports. Their Senators, though Democrats, may oppose any relaxation of trade restrictions. In addition, many groups will fight for tariff protection because of the threat to business and employment that they see in imports.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (4), (5), (6) 1451; (7), (8), (9) 1441.



One For The Money... With the opening of the 84th Congress only a few days away, Congressmen were busily lining up their legislative objectives for 1955. President Eisenhower, for the first time facing a House and Senate controlled by Democrats, announced he would ask for pay raises for servicemen and federal employees. Other Administration proposals were sure to follow. Individual Congressmen gave notice they would try to push through their own pet plans, while the Democratic leadership indicated that taxes and farm and trade programs would come up in the new session.

What They Want

Congressmen began passing the word about what they want in the 84th Congress. Their requests covered a wide range:

Racial Discrimination -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said he will propose an FEPC law for major industries.

GI Benefits -- Rep. Olin E. Teague (D Tex.) said he will try to extend full GI educational benefits to all men in the armed forces when the national emergency ends.

Pay Raises -- Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) said he'll seek a \$12,500 annual pay raise for Congressmen, as well as bigger expense accounts.

Social Security -- Rep. Thomas Lane (D Mass.) said he'll propose that the qualifying age for social security benefits be lowered from 65 to 60.

Minimum Wages -- Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) said he will try to get the U.S. minimum wage boosted from 75 cents to at least \$1 an hour.

No Guesswork

Traditional opening-day procedure will govern Senators and Representatives who meet at 12 noon Jan. 5 to organize the 84th Congress.

Both House and Senate must swear in new Members, elect new officers and announce party leaders. But the Nov. 2 election made the outcome a foregone conclusion: Democrats, after playing a minority role for the past two years, will take control of both chambers.

...To The Victor

Democrats will claim one of the sweetest prizes for winning control of the Senate -- and Republicans will pay one of the bitter penalties for losing -- when Senate committee assignments are handed out. Posts available to Democrats will increase from 99 to 112, while Republicans -- who had 112 committee assignments in the 83rd Congress -- will have to make do with 99. Twenty-six vacancies will be filled by Democrats.

Behind the Headlines

Many an old speech will serve Congress well in 1955, when several of the big issues will be retreads. But the familiar plot -- like boy meets girl -- emerges as a brand-new drama each time new stars and bit players, with new motivations, in a new atmosphere, embroider the basic pattern with fresh twists. Congressional Quarterly's annual outlook survey indicates that headlines will chronicle debate and action on such issues as

military manpower, taxation, farm price supports, foreign aid, reciprocal trade, relations with Communist nations, and public vs. private power. All familiar, all recently at center stage. Political timing will provide one new plot

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check contents on the cover.

twist. Committed by their 1954 campaign line, Democrats will press for rigid farm price supports and increased personal tax exemptions. But their strategists apparently have decided to save the vote-wrangling finale for the 1956 election year. Another twist is a question mark: How well will the GOP Administration get along with the Democratic 84th Congress and lukewarm supporters in the Republican Party.